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WHARFEDALE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



HEALTH REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1956



JOHN BATTERSBY

M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health (Acting)

F. OWEN

CERT. S.I.B., M.S.I.A.

Chief Public Health Inspector

LIST OF COUNCILLORS FOR THE YEAR 1956

Chairman :

COUNCILLOR J. B. AMBLER

Vice-Chairman :

COUNCILLOR P. OUTHWAITE

COUNCILLOR P. H. C. WALKER

COUNCILLOR F. SMITH

COUNCILLOR S. E. FENWICK

COUNCILLOR L. W. LAUNDER

COUNCILLOR H. GUY

COUNCILLOR A. WOOD

COUNCILLOR S. STEPHENSON

COUNCILLOR B. GRANGE

COUNCILLOR J. W. LAYFIELD

COUNCILLOR T. B. GILL

COUNCILLOR T. RICHMOND

COUNCILLOR E. WOOD

COUNCILLOR W. WHITELEY

COUNCILLOR J. MARJERRISON

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL

Medical Officer of Health (Acting) :

J. BATTERSBY, M.B., B.CH., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector :

F. OWEN, CERT. S.I.B., M.S.I.A.

Additional Public Health Inspector :

J. GARFORTH, CERT. S.I.B., M.S.I.A.

The appointment of Medical Officer of Health is a part-time one.



WHARFEDALE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1956

MR. CHAIRMAN, MADAM, AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting the annual report for 1956. You will no doubt recall that Dr. Procter was Medical Officer of Health until his retirement at the end of October and since this I have been acting in his place.

There are few outstanding features to report. Vital statistics are frequently misleading in a small area, and I feel this is particularly so with your death rate for the year, an adjusted rate of 15.1 is quite away from normal expectation. Similarly, an infant mortality rate of 40 in no way represents the standard of maternity care, either domiciliary or institutional.

The prevalence of respiratory disease in February was seasonal and cases of Food Poisoning related to one family. Vaccination against Poliomyelitis began late in the year.

Mr. Owen's report on Environmental Sanitation is worthy of careful perusal.

I wish to express my thanks to the Chairman of the Health Committee and the Clerk of the Council for their continuous courtesy and help. I am furthermore indebted to the departmental staff for preparation of the reports.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

J. BATTERSBY,

Medical Officer of Health (Acting).

SECTION I

VITAL STATISTICS

Births

Certified live births give a crude rate of 12 per thousand, and the application of the comparability factor an adjusted rate of 12.3.

Stillbirths

Two stillbirths give a rate of 26 per thousand.

Deaths

85 Wharfedale residents died in 1956, a majority being in the older age-group.

Cancer, and diseases of the heart and circulatory system account for a majority of deaths.

A crude rate of 13.6 per thousand becomes a Standardized Rate of 15.1 by the application of the comparability factor.

Infantile Mortality

Three children died during the first year of life from congenital malformation or congenital disease. All occurred within a month of birth. The infantile mortality figure is therefore 40 per thousand.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

I. GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,378
Registrar General's Estimated Population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,230
Number of Inhabited Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,974
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£125,889
Product of a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£504

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births :						Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	41	33	74
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
						—	—	—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	42	33	75
Crude rate per 1,000 Estimated Population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.0
Adjusted Rate per 1,000 Estimated Population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.3

Stillbirths :						Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
						—	—	—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
						—	—	—
Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26.0

Deaths :						Male	Female	Total
						45	40	85
Crude corrected death rate all cases, per 1,000 Estimated Population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.6
Adjusted death rate all causes, per 1,000 Estimated Population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.1
Death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Death rate from Tuberculosis, all forms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Death rate from Respiratory Diseases, excluding Tuberculosis and including Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.44
Death rate from Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.77
Death rate from Heart and Circulatory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.58

Infant Mortality :						Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	—	3	3
Illegitimate	—	—	—
						—	—	—
Total	—	3	3
						—	—	—
Death rate of Infants per 1,000 live births	40.0

CAUSE OF DEATH

<i>Cause of Death</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Syphilitic Disease	—	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach	1	1	2
Malignant Neoplasm—Lung, Bronchus... ..	2	1	3
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	2	3	5
Leukæmia, Aleukæmia	1	—	1
Diabetes	—	1	1
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	4	7	11
Coronary Disease—Angina	11	7	18
Hypertension with Heart Disease	3	2	5
Other Heart Disease	10	4	14
Other Circulatory Disease	2	2	4
Influenza	1	—	1
Pneumonia	2	2	4
Bronchitis	3	1	4
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhœa	—	1	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	—	1	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	—	1
Congenital Malformations	—	2	2
Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	1	2	3
Motor Vehicle Accidents	—	1	1
All Other Accidents	—	1	1
Suicide	1	—	1
All Causes	45	40	85

COMPARATIVE STATISTICAL TABLE

	<i>Wharfedale Rural District</i>	<i>Aggregate of West Riding Rural Districts</i>	<i>West Riding Adminis- trative County</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
Birth Rate :				
(Per 1,000 Estimated Population)				
Crude Corrected Rate ...	12.0	17.7	16.4	15.7
Adjusted Rate	12.3	17.9	16.5	—
Death Rate :				
(All per 1,000 Estimated Population)				
All Causes Crude Rate ...	13.6	9.8	11.8	11.7
All Causes Adjusted Rate ...	15.1	12.0	12.9	—
Infective and Parasitic Diseases				
(excluding T.B. but including Syphilis and other Venereal Diseases)				
	0.16	0.06	0.07	**
T.B. of Respiratory System ...	—	0.12	0.11	0.11
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	—	0.02	0.02	0.01
Respiratory Diseases *				
(excluding T.B. of the Respiratory System)				
	1.44	1.07	1.29	**
Cancer... ..	1.77	1.50	1.89	2.08
Heart and Circulatory Diseases	6.58	3.71	4.47	**
Infant Mortality	40.0	30.0	27.1	23.8
Maternal Mortality	—	0.12	0.52	0.56

*Including Influenza.

** Figures not available.

SECTION II

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICE FOR THE AREA

Staff

There were more resignations among the clerical staff during 1956 than at any other period since the Divisional Office opened. This was due to the uncertainty brought about by the impending amalgamation of Divisions 5 and 6 and the plan to move the office away from Otley.

Unfortunately the vacancies could only be filled temporarily and temporary vacancies are not easily filled.

Ambulance and Laboratory Services

These services have been provided for as in previous years. All bacteriological specimens from cases of infectious disease are now sent to the Bradford Laboratory and this arrangement works very satisfactorily.

Hospitals and Maternity Homes

There has been one important development under this service. With the lessening demand on beds for tuberculosis patients, accommodation became available at the hospital for a geriatric unit. This unit was opened at the beginning of October with twenty beds, but by the end of the year had been enlarged to forty beds, and plans were in the making for further extension.

MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING THE YEAR

<i>Infectious Diseases</i>	<i>Jan.</i>	<i>Feb.</i>	<i>Mar.</i>	<i>April</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>Aug.</i>	<i>Sept.</i>	<i>Oct.</i>	<i>Nov.</i>	<i>Dec.</i>	<i>Year Total</i>
Dysentery 	1	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	7
Scarlet Fever 	2	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	6
Pneumonia 	3	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	21
Food Poisoning 	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	14	—	1	—	18
Measles 	—	—	—	4	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	9
Erysipelas 	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Whooping Cough 	—	—	—	8	6	4	7	6	1	—	—	—	32
Puerperal Pyrexia 	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Totals ...	6	17	2	17	9	6	8	9	16	1	2	2	95

TABLE SHOWING CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR.

	Dysentery		Scarlet Fever		Pneumonia		Food Poisoning		Measles		Whooping Cough		Erysipelas		Puerperal Pyrexia	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Numbers originally notified ...	3	4	5	1	8	13	13	5	4	5	19	13	1	—	1	—
Final Numbers after correction :																
0—1 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
1—2 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
2—3 ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
3—4 ...	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
4—5 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10 ...	1	2	2	—	1	1	2	—	—	1	13	11	—	—	—	—
10—15 ...	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
15—20 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—35 ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
35—45 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—65 ...	—	1	—	—	5	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65+ ...	—	1	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	5	4	5	1	8	13	11	5	4	5	19	13	1	—	1	—

SECTION III

Infectious Diseases

In all, 95 cases were notified, a substantial reduction on the 188 cases in 1955. This fall is mainly the resultant of two factors, a great reduction in measles and a moderately substantial increase in whooping cough cases.

Measles

Only 9 cases were recorded as compared with the epidemic of 1955 when 159 cases were notified. It is the usual experience with this disease that an epidemic in one year is followed by few cases in the next.

Whooping Cough

This disease, as already mentioned, showed an increase. Thirty-two children, none of whom had been immunised, were recorded as suffering from the disease.

Food Poisoning

Eighteen notifications were recorded of which two were re-diagnosed as dysentery. Of the sixteen remaining notifications one was an isolated case and the other fifteen were in one family group. This minor outbreak included only three cases in which a causative organism was found and in all but these three cases the symptoms were mild.

Dysentery

The seven original notifications of this disease were in one family and in six of these the organism was identified as the one causing Sonne Dysentery.

The other two cases were those referred to under Food Poisoning and were two children of one family, diagnosed as Sonne Dysentery after admission to hospital.

Scarlet Fever

The few cases of this disease were of the mild form usually encountered nowadays.

TUBERCULOSIS

	<i>Pulmonary</i>		<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number on Register at 1-1-56 ...	13	13	1	2
Number of cases notified for first time in 1956	—	—	1	—
Number of cases restored to Register	1	—	—	—
Number of cases added to Register other than by notification ...	1	—	—	—
Number of cases removed from Register	—	1	—	—
Number of cases remaining on on Register	15	12	2	2

NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED DURING 1956

					<i>Pulmonary</i>		<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>	
					M.	F.	M.	F.
0— 5	—	—	—	—
6—10	—	—	—	—
11—20	—	—	—	—
21—40	—	—	—	—
41—60	—	—	—	—
Over 60	—	—	1	—
Totals					—	—	1	—

SECTION IV

Tuberculosis

Earlier diagnosis of this disease is helping the physician to cure more patients without the services of hospital beds. The freeing of tuberculosis bed accommodation for conversion to meet geriatric needs is mentioned elsewhere in this report.

The number of patients registered at the year end was slightly higher than at the end of 1955, but the increase included only one new case, which was non-pulmonary. Other than this there was one restoration of a former patient and another case added by transfer.

Wharfedale is no longer debited with cases outside the district diagnosed at Middleton Hospital. The numbers can, however, still be increased by the transfer of in-patients to the hospital staff when they continue as out-patients.

DIVISIONAL ADMINISTRATION — PREVENTIVE HEALTH SERVICES

CARE OF MOTHERS & YOUNG CHILDREN

Births to Mothers resident in the Division during the year

					Live	Still	TOTAL
Domiciliary	..	..	..	..	97	1	98
Nursing Home		..	..	..	23	—	23
Hospital	..	..	..	..	222	8	230
Maternity Home		..	..	..	147	1	148
Total	..	..	..	..	489	10	499

Maternity Home and Hospital confinements took place mainly within the Division but a proportion of these and all the Nursing Home confinements were outside the Division.

Midwifery

Midwives supervised by the Divisional Medical Officer were present at confinements as follows :-

		As Midwife	As Maternity Nurse	TOTAL
Domiciliary	..	86	9	95
Institutional	..	653	—	653
TOTAL	..	739	9	748

Medical Aid

Medical aid was sought by Midwives in the Division on 222 occasions. Emergencies due to complications were as follows :-

		Pregnancy	Labour	Lying In	The Child	TOTAL
Institutional	..	6	170	9	8	193
Domiciliary	..	5	13	5	6	29
TOTAL	..	11	183	14	14	222

Other Notifications under the Midwives Acts

Death of Child	..	..	..	..	..	7
Stillbirth	..	..	..	..	..	6
Substitution of Artificial Feeding				..	..	75
Liability to be a source of infection	..			..	..	*31
* The conditions reported in these cases were :-						
Puerperal Pyrexia of undefined origin	..			..	..	17
Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	10
Ophthalmia Neonatorum				..	..	4

Analgesia in Childbirth

Of the midwives practising in the Division, six domiciliary and five institutional are qualified to administer analgesia.

Each domiciliary midwife is equipped with a gas and air machine and receives issues of pethidine from the Divisional Medical Officer.

During the year cases of domiciliary confinements were given analgesia as follows :-

	Pethidine only	Gas & Air Alone	Gas & Air with Pethidine	Trilene Alone	Trilene with Pethidine
Doctor Present..	—	4	1	—	1
Doctor not present	5	28	36	—	—

Ante-Natal Services

Regular clinics for ante-natal examinations are conducted by the domiciliary midwives. During the year they were utilised as shown.

	Sessions per month	Women seen	New cases	Total attendances
Otley	8	57	49	486
Ilkley	4	87	69	786
Burley	4	38	32	255
All Clinics ..	16	182	150	1527

There were also six attendances by appointment to see the clinic Medical Officer. Apart from the usual clinical services Health Education and relaxation exercises are undertaken.

Infant Welfare Clinics

Clinic	Session per Month	No. of 1st attenders under 1 yr.	Attenders born—			Total Attenders	Total Attendances
			1956	1955	1954- 1951		
Otley ..	4	126	115	84	74	273	3035
Ilkley ..	4	87	85	74	111	270	2183
Burley ..	4	56	55	46	55	156	1603
Menston	2	27	26	18	38	82	621
Bramhope	2	25	19	29	42	90	646
Pool ..	2	15	12	10	9	31	190
Total ..	18	336	312	261	329	902	8278

Health Visiting

During the year Health Visitors were present at 651 clinic sessions. Their most important duty, however, is that of domiciliary visiting and the following figures give an account of this work.

Total Visits by Health Visitors during the Year.

Expectant Mothers	Children under 1 year of age	Children aged 1 and under 2	Children aged 2 but under 5 years	Tuber- culous house- holds	Other Cases	Total No. of families or house-holds visited by Health Visitors	Total No. of ineffective visits made during year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
574	3320	1978	2887	310	3927	2480	1473

Home Nursing

Only detailed knowledge and close contact could reveal the nature and extent of this important health service. Its value cannot be adequately measured in figures and the following table, is therefore, only offered as a guide.

Total cases attended 985
(including 213 for injections only)

Total visits paid 23,638
(including 6,018 for injections only)

The total visits included 665 for the administration of antibiotics.

	Cases	Visits		
Ilkley ..	138	4284		
Otley ..	290	5134		
Burley ..	153	3853		
Menston ..	59	1442		
Wharfedale ..	126	2507		
Divisional Relief nurse	6	400	Injections only Cases Visits	
Division ..	772	17620	213	6018

Domestic Help

The demands on this service and the available labour supply are constantly changing. Each week the work requires at least some replanning to maintain a smooth running and adequate service. At the year end there were 51 part time home helps in the Division. There was, as already indicated, some variation in this figure over the year and the over-all strength in terms of whole-time workers was 10.8. The authorised strength was 12 for the first three-quarters and 14 for the last quarter.

Type of case	No. of cases	No. of hours
Maternity	27	1307 $\frac{3}{4}$
Chronic sick, aged ..	157	20527 $\frac{3}{4}$
Chronic sick, others ..	21	1639 $\frac{1}{4}$
Other cases	17	1277
Total	222	24751 $\frac{3}{4}$

Prevention of Tuberculosis

The state of the tuberculosis register and the number of new notifications are already recorded earlier in this report.

The work done by Mass Radiography and the B.C.G. Vaccination of school children are truly preventive measures, but the effectiveness of these services is, to some extent, regulated by the non-consenting public. Where cases of tuberculosis are known to exist the Health Visitor is again the functionary whose work is all important in tracing, and securing the examination of contacts, reporting to the Medical Officer of Health and the Chest Physician on the patient's environment and ensuring the continuity of out-patient treatment when this is prescribed.

Out-patients are provided with free milk on the Chest Physician's recommendation.

Cases already receiving free milk on 1/1/56	..	18
New cases added during the year	.. ..	14
Grants discontinued	.. ..	16
Cases receiving free milk on 31/12/56	.. ..	16

Institutional Treatment

	RESPIRATORY CASES				NON-RESPIRATORY CASES			
	Adult		Child		Adult		Child	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Admitted	11	8	—	1	1	1	1	—
Discharged or died	9	11	—	2	1	1	1	—

Mass Radiography

Total Examinations	Abnormalities Found						TOTAL
	Tuberculosis			Other			
	Active	Inactive	Conditions				
3050	8	10	12				30

B.C.G. Vaccination

Vaccination of Contacts	..	Males	10
	..	Females	11
			—
			21
			—

B.C.G. Vaccination of 13-year-old school children

There were 343 children in the eligible age group and vaccination was offered to all. Parents of 256 of these children accepted. Only 235 presented themselves for the initial test and of these 152 were found to require protective vaccination. The final number of attenders for vaccination was 144.

Vaccination and Immunisation

The most notable feature of the work under this heading was the commencement of vaccination against Poliomyelitis. Parents of all children born in the years 1947—1954 were circularised and forms of consent were returned for 1,537 children, approximately 40% of the children in the age group. During the year 183 vaccinations were carried out.

Protective treatment against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Smallpox was as follows :-

Diphtheria primary immunisations	..	..	387
Diphtheria refresher immunisations	..	..	292
Whooping Cough inoculations	..	..	271
Smallpox primary vaccinations	..	..	301
Smallpox re-vaccinations..	..	..	84

Care of the Aged

Alleviation of health problems and the weight of domestic work are the care of the Home Nursing and Home Help services. These services do not, however, solve the problem of providing an interest for old people in a world so much pleasanter for those capable of work.

People with common problems tend to form themselves into communities and from this the suggestion is naturally evolved for the creation of colonies where old people can live in small and easily worked houses with certain services laid on through a warden resident in a centrally placed dwelling.

Such a plan is under the initial handicap that more than one authority must be consulted before it can be implemented. Physical environment is the concern of the Housing Authority who, in considering the financial angle will look to the Welfare Authority for assistance. The actual organisation should be the responsibility of the Medical Officer under whose supervision the scheme would function. Segregation of the aged would undoubtedly solve many of the administrative aspects of this problem. It must, however, be borne in mind that the best solution of the problem will have full regard for the strong spirit of independence found among older people.

WHARFEDALE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

RURAL COUNCIL OFFICES,
BOROUGHGATE,
OTLEY.

June, 1957.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS,

I again have pleasure in presenting for your consideration my Annual Report for the year ended 31st December, 1956.

The outstanding feature of the period was the completion of the Norwood, Fewston, Blubberhouses Water Scheme and whilst only 53 premises are as yet connected, it is anticipated that several additional properties will eventually receive water from this new supply.

Towards the end of 1956 the Timble Water Extension scheme was also completed and is operating with success.

In the provision of these two schemes, I feel the Council have eliminated both a serious water and public health problem in the townships concerned, and it is now the responsibility of the property owners to avail themselves of the facilities which can thereby be obtained.

The year saw much private building activity—the No. 1 Wimpey Estate for 38 houses being commenced at Bramhope, together with a further 36 private dwellings in various parts of the area.

The total number of dwellings completed was 51—24 by private enterprise and 27 by the Council on the Church Close Estate at Pool.

During the year 146 plans were placed before the Council for consideration under their building byelaws, and none were disapproved although planning permission was withheld in a few instances.

Throughout the year the work in my department has been very varied and interesting, and at all times regard has been taken to organise efficiency with economy.

I again desire to thank the Chairman and Members of the Council for their kindness, tolerance and unfailing support, and to extend my appreciation to the Medical Officer of Health, our Clerk (Mr. Newstead) and Members of the Staff for their help throughout the year.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948

Routine inspections of factories have been carried out under the Factories Act, 1937, and the provisions of the Act and various Regulations affecting the welfare of the workers have, in the main, been observed.

In factories without mechanical power, the local authority is responsible for the inspection and supervision of cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation, drainage of floors, sanitary conveniences and means of escape in case of fire.

In factories with mechanical power, the local authority is responsible only for the inspection and supervision of sanitary conveniences and means of escape in case of fire, the remaining items set out in the preceding paragraph being administered by H.M. Inspector of Factories.

Smoke observations were taken of a mill chimney, but no breach of the regulations was observed.

PRESCRIBED PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937

PART 1 OF THE ACT

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Written notices</i>	<i>Occupiers prosecuted</i>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	Nil	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	20	9	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	5	—	—
Total	23	14	—	—

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Number of cases in which defects were found</i>				<i>Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.</i>
	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>	<i>Referred to H.M. Inspector</i>	<i>Referred by H.M. Inspector</i>	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	Nil	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	„	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	„	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	„	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	„	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—					
(a) Insufficient ...	1	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	Nil	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	Nil	—	—	—	—
Total	2	2	—	—	—

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

There are 3 private slaughterhouses in the district, used and situate as follows :-

Bramhope :

For the regular slaughter of animals.

Pool :

Owing to the size of the premises, for the slaughter of pigs and sheep only.

Fewston :

A comparatively new licensed Bacon Factory, used solely for the slaughter of pigs and curing for bacon and ham.

During the year the number of carcasses slaughtered was 5,483 and it is pleasing to be able to report that it was again possible to maintain a 100% inspection.

A great deal of time is involved in carrying out this very essential work which necessitates inspecting at fixed and regular intervals, and the mileage covered in carrying out these visits amounted to approximately 2,500 miles.

Owing to the fact that a large proportion of the meat inspected, especially in small districts, is sent to other areas and is known as "export meat," the Government have under consideration a scheme whereby financial assistance is to be granted for the carrying out of this additional work.

The table set out below is in the form required by the Ministry of Health and shows the number of carcasses slaughtered and inspected, together with the percentage of these numbers affected with disease.

	<i>Cattle excl Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Number killed :-					
Bramhope	340	53	60	1,314	134
Pool	—	—	2	446	349
Fewston	—	—	—	—	2,785
Totals	340	53	62	1,760	3,268
Number inspected	340	53	62	1,760	3,268
All Diseases except Tuberculosis					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	1	4	2	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	32	6	—	12	43
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ...	9.4%	13.2%	6.4%	.6%	1.3%
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcass condemned ...	—	1	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	33	13	—	—	102
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	9.7%	26.4%	—	—	3.1%

MEAT INSPECTION—CAUSES OF CONDEMNATION—WEIGHT IN POUNDS

	<i>Bovines</i>		<i>Sheep</i>		<i>Calves</i>		<i>Pigs</i>	
	<i>Meat</i>	<i>Offal</i>	<i>Meat</i>	<i>Offal</i>	<i>Meat</i>	<i>Offal</i>	<i>Meat</i>	<i>Offal</i>
Tuberculosis (Generalised)	452	140	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis (Localised)...	778	1068	—	—	—	—	—	1020
Abscesses	—	108	—	4	—	—	—	—
Bruising	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—
Cirrhosis	—	72	—	8	—	—	—	—
Distomatosis	—	178	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised Fever ...	512	168	—	—	—	—	—	—
Immaturity & Emaciation	—	—	18	6	45	16	—	—
Oedema	—	—	46	8	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	20
Parasitic Cysts	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	172
Toxic Enteritis	—	—	—	—	20	6	—	—
Totals	1742	1734	64	61	65	22	30	1212

The above figures represent an average of only .9 lbs. per carcass, as compared with a figure of 1.16 lbs. in 1955 and 1.75 lbs. in 1954.

OTHER FOODS

It is pleasing to be able to report that, during 1956, it has not been necessary for any food, other than meat, to be condemned as unfit for human consumption.

The number of premises registered under Part 1 of Section 14 (2) of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, for the sale of ice cream is the same as last year, viz. 15.

Regular inspection has been carried out, but no samples were submitted for bacteriological examination.

The two fried fish shops—situate at Bramhope and Pool—have been periodically inspected, and there has not been any cause for complaint.

WATER SUPPLIES AND SEWERAGE

Arthington

The old portion of the Village has a private supply of water and 3 small disposal plants serving (1) Arthington Hall Convalescent Home ; (2) the School and 3 Cottages ; and (3) Warren Farm, Cottages and Council houses. Sewage from several other properties receives no treatment at all—this matter was considered by the Council in 1954 when instructions were given to their Consultant Engineers to prepare a scheme. Unfortunately, however, before the scheme was submitted to the Council, it was decided to defer the work in accordance with the Government's request for economy, which at the close of the year under review, was still in operation.

The Creskeld Lane area above Coates Wood receives water from the mains of the Leeds Corporation, and sewage is treated at the Pool Works.

Askwith

In 1940 the Council laid sewers and constructed a small disposal plant for the treatment of sewage, and these works have continued to function satisfactorily.

Water is obtained from the mains of the Otley Council by (1) a system of pumping to the properties on a higher level than the main : and (2) gravitation to the village proper. On the whole, the undertaking functioned satisfactorily, without any major trouble.

Bramhope

There are three systems of sewerage in this area : (1) the Camp Plantation Works into which sewage from property in the Bramhope Moor area discharges : (2) the outfall sewer of the Leeds Corporation at Golden Acre, which takes sewage from property situate to the South of Breary Lane ; and (3) the Pool Works into which the sewers serving property to the North of Breary Lane discharge.

There is also a small plant serving Bramhope Manor and, by arrangement with the owners, this is periodically cleansed by the Council's workmen.

During the year new sewers were laid by private enterprise in streets to be known as Wynmore Drive and Crescent which comprise an estate of 38 dwellings.

In order to ensure that the heavily taxed Camp Plantation Works function satisfactorily, it is necessary for weekly supervision and cleansing by the Council's workmen.

Blubberhouses, Fewston, Norwood.

There is no main system of sewerage in these townships and the properties, which are mainly scattered farmsteads, have their own cesspools, septic tanks, etc., for the treatment of sewage.

The new sewage disposal plant constructed by the Council to serve 8 of their houses in Norwood, has functioned satisfactorily, and the owner of 5 adjoining private dwellings, capable of draining into this plant, has been requested to convert the existing privies into water closets.

The scheme for supplying water to these villages was brought into operation officially on the 1st November, but certain technical difficulties in connection with treatment had still to be overcome.

Carlton

The small sewerage works which serve this township are still heavily overtaxed but, with weekly attention, they function fairly satisfactorily.

The treatment of sewage from other properties is by means of small disposal plants and cesspools.

A pure and adequate supply of water is obtained from the mains of the Yeadon Water Company.

Castley

There is not a system of sewerage in this township, and treatment is by means of cesspools, soakaways, etc.

A pure and adequate supply of water is obtained from the mains of the Leeds Corporation.

During the year consideration was given to proposals for the abolition of privies and the installation of water closets but, unfortunately, no definite decision was reached.

Denton

Most of the properties receive a treated supply of water from the mains of the Otley Urban District Council and the remainder from springs. It appears to be adequate.

Sewage is treated by means of small disposal plants, septic tanks, cesspools and soakaways.

Farnley

A private water supply serves the village, but outlying properties rely on spring water.

Sewage is treated from part of the village by means of a private disposal plant, and the remainder by cesspools, septic tanks, soakaways, etc.

A scheme for the sewerage of the village was prepared during 1955 and, necessitated by the adverse contours, this was in two sections known as North and South. The cost of the southern portion was agreed and consideration was being given to the northern proposals, when the appeal for national economy was made, resulting in the postponement of both schemes, and these restrictions were not relaxed at the close of the year under review.

Leathley

The mains of the Leeds Corporation pass through the village, and most of the properties receive water from this source, the remainder having spring supplies.

A private sewage disposal plant serves the greater part of the village, and drains from the outlying dwellings are treated by means of septic tanks, cesspools, etc.

Lindley

There are only 14 dwellings in this township, all of which receive spring supplies of water, and drain into septic tanks or soakaways.

Middleton

Water is supplied to the village by means of a 4-inch main of the Ilkley Council, served from the March Ghyll Reservoir. From this source the Sanatorium and dwellings attached thereto are also supplied, but by means of a separate main. Spring water serves the outlying properties.

The village drainage discharges into the sewer of the Ilkley Council, and in other instances adequate provision is made by the use of cesspools and septic tanks.

Nesfield-with-Langbar

Water to Nesfield Village is supplied by means of a 1-inch pipe taken from the Ilkley main near the entrance to Nesfield Court, and the treatment of sewage is by means of a small disposal plant.

At Langbar water is obtained from springs and sewage treatment is by means of septic tanks, cesspools and soakaways.

Newall-with-Clifton

The Council has its own water undertaking and, with the exception of isolated properties which receive spring supplies, the whole of the township is served from this source.

Apart from a few outlying premises where sewerage discharges into cesspools, all the properties are connected to the main sewer which discharges into the system of the Otley Council at Carr Bank.

Pool

Apart from a few houses in Pool Bank and the properties in close proximity to the Paper Mill, the whole of this township is sewered, and treatment is carried out at the Council's disposal works situate just within the Parish of Arthington.

The treatment of sewage and trade waste from the Paper Mill is effectively carried out by two private disposal plants within the Mill boundary.

There are three sources of water supply, (1) the main of the Leeds Corporation which serves the major portion of the properties, (2) Whitaker's private supply to a few houses in the Pool Bank area, and (3) the Pool-in-Wharfedale Waterworks Company's supply from a spring situate near Pool Station. It is pleasing to be able to report that all sources have been pure and adequate.

Stainburn

Two dwellings receive water from the mains of the Leeds Corporation and the drains are connected to the sewer of the Wetherby Council ; in all other instances water is obtained from spring supplies and treatment of sewage—apart from the Airey Houses which are connected to a small disposal plant, is by means of cesspools, soakaways, etc.

During very dry periods the water supply to one part of the parish is not completely adequate for domestic purposes, but in the year under review existing arrangements were generally satisfactory.

Timble Great

The Council's new scheme, which included the re-laying of the main from the original source at High Badger Gate, the harnessing of springs on Askwith Moor and the laying of mains from this source to a new concrete reservoir in Sourby Lane, was completed and working satisfactorily at the close of the year.

Unfortunately there is not a sewage disposal plant to serve the village, and present arrangements for dealing with foul water leave much to be desired.

Timble Little

There are only 3 houses in this small township—1 receives water from the Council's water main in Timble Great and the other 2 rely on spring water.

Sewage is treated by means of cesspools and soakaways.

Weston

Apart from 4 cottages which receive water from the main of the Otley Council, water is obtained from private sources and the treatment of sewage is by means of small privately owned disposal plants, cesspools and soakaways.

General—Water

In order to ensure that the supply of water throughout the district is pure and adequate, constant supervision of all sources has again been carried out, and samples have periodically been submitted for both bacteriological and chemical examination.

During the year under review 53 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination, 37 of which were satisfactory and 16 not satisfactory.

In addition, 20 samples were submitted for chemical analysis, 16 of which were satisfactory and 4 not satisfactory.

WATER MAIN EXTENSIONS

Bramhope	...	...	...	...	...	537 yards 4" main
Leathley	...	...	...	...	...	510 yards 3" main

NUMBER OF HOUSES AND POPULATION SUPPLIED FROM PUBLIC AND OTHER WATER MAINS

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Supplied Direct to House</i>		<i>By Standpipes</i>	
	<i>Houses</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Houses</i>	<i>Population</i>
Arthington	151	503	—	—
Askwith	61	200	—	—
Blubberhouses	—	—	—	—
Bramhope	670	2,142	—	—
Carlton	28	93	—	—
Castley	17	57	—	—
Denton	37	124	—	—
Farnley	40	133	—	—
Fewston	18	60	—	—
Leathley	67	223	—	—
Lindley	—	—	—	—
Middleton	24	80	—	—
Nesfield-with-Langbar	40	133	—	—
Newall-with-Clifton	66	220	—	—
Norwood	35	117	—	—
Pool	462	1,540	—	—
Stainburn	8	26	—	—
Timble Great	21	70	—	—
Timble Little	1	6	—	—
Weston	6	20	—	—
Total	1,752	5,747	—	—

General—Sewers

The construction of sewers and sewerage works to serve parts of Farnley and Arthington and the extension of the sewer at High Ridge, Bramhope, again received consideration by the Council, but it was decided that no action be taken pending relaxation of the Government's restriction on National expenditure.

During the year 11 privies and 3 pails were converted to the water carriage system, but until public works are allowed to re-commence there appears to be little hope of any appreciable change in the figures set out below :-

Privies and pails serving private houses capable of conversion	...	6
" " " " farm houses " " " "	...	6
" " " " private houses <i>not</i> capable of conversion		179
" " " " farm houses " " " "		255

The availability of the cesspool cleansing service is becoming well-known, and the work has been continued throughout the year by the vehicle and workmen of an adjoining authority. The total cost of this work amounted to £79 8s. 0d.

SEWER EXTENSIONS

Bramhope—Foul	...	...	...	...	208 yards 6" pipes
Bramhope—Surface water	...	...	...	...	131 yards 9" pipes
"	"	"	...	...	112 yards 6" pipes

MILK SUPPLIES

Whilst the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries carry out the supervision of the production of milk, local authorities are responsible for supervising distribution.

No breach of the requirements of the Milk (Special Designation) (Specified Areas) Order, 1955, which requires all milk sold within the area to be bottled and designated as either Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurised or Sterilised, has been observed.

The Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk Regulations), 1949 and 1953.

Dealers' Licences	...	...	...	...	...	7
Supplementary Licences	...	...	...	...	...	9

The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949

Dealers' Licences	...	...	...	...	...	8
Supplementary Licences	...	...	...	...	...	4

PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATED) ACT, 1928

27 Premises were licensed for the storage of petroleum spirit during the year, and the total storage capacity amounted to 58,800 gallons.

Petroleum spirit, for the purpose of the Act, is a product of petroleum, or mixture containing petroleum, giving off an inflammable vapour at a temperature of less than 73 degrees fahrenheit under the prescribed test.

All new installations of petrol storage tanks are constructed under the supervision of this department.

CAMPING SITES AND MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

None-Go-Byes, Carlton

This site was provisionally licensed for a maximum of 40 dwellings conditional upon the fixing of a water stand pipe to serve the camp.

Unfortunately no steps were taken to comply with this condition, and after protracted correspondence and negotiation, it was reluctantly decided to serve an enforcement notice requiring the clearance of all buildings from the land.

In an effort to prevent the closure of the camp, application was later made by one of the caravan owners for permission to station 10 caravans on the site subject to compliance with the requirements of the Council, and at the close of the year the matter was still under consideration.

Yew Tree Farm, Clifton

This is a licensed camping site upon which 20 moveable dwellings may be stationed. It is well conducted and is provided with a water stand pipe from the Council's main.

Caravans—General

The Council still adheres to its previous resolution that, apart from individual exceptional cases, and also where caravans are required for use by agricultural workers, licences to station single caravans have been refused on the grounds that they would be a serious injury to the amenities of the area which, in the main, is of high scenic value.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The investigation and control of notifiable diseases continues to receive prompt and individual attention, and the disinfection of premises is carried out as and when required.

The year was again singularly free from infectious diseases, and although there was a slight prevalence of Whooping Cough in the early Summer, there was never any serious epidemic.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND SALVAGE

The method of collection was the same as in previous years, and waste paper continued to be kept separate from refuse at the point of collection.

Refuse is disposed of by means of semi-controlled tipping and, apart from occasional rat infestation, no serious nuisance arose.

The collection and sale of salvage still remains an economic method of disposal, and although difficulty was at times experienced in the sale of materials, the remuneration received by the Council justified the cost of separation and baling.

During the year the Council decided to replace their old refuse vehicle with a new Karrier Bantam 7 cubic yard container, and this came into operation in October.

Whilst a considerable number of new houses are being erected within the area—thus increasing the work of refuse collection—I feel that with some type of satisfactory supervision, the existing personnel should be able to cope with the additional properties.

As a comparison I set out below tables showing (1) the distance travelled and the number of conveniences emptied and (2) the weight and value of salvage materials collected and sold by the Council during the years 1955 and 1956 :-

<i>Conveniences Emptied</i>	1955		1956	
	<i>Yearly Total</i>	<i>Weekly Average</i>	<i>Yearly Total</i>	<i>Weekly Average</i>
Dustbins	54,453	1,047	59,384	1,142
Ashpits	2,229	43	3,232	62
Pails, Privies, etc. ...	3,024	58	3,643	70
Totals	59,706	1,148	66,259	1,274
Distance travelled ...	9,783 miles		10,655 Miles	

		1955					1956						
		Weight tons cwt. qrs.			Value £ s. d.			Weight tons cwt. qrs.			Value £ s. d.		
Paper	...	86	18	3	744	8	1	86	6	1	668	4	2
Textiles	...	4	5	0½	70	17	3	3	18	1	61	16	6
Metals	...	7	11	0	66	7	3	7	9	0	69	4	2
		98	14	3½	881	12	7	97	13	2	799	4	10

NOTICES SERVED

Public Health Act, 1936

Section 93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Section 75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Notices <i>re</i> provision of dustbins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Preliminary notices	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Letters, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37

Housing Acts

Preliminary Notices	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Letters, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13

INSPECTIONS AND VISITS OF ENQUIRY

Farms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Public Health	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243
Housing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166
Drains...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155
Sewers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106
Sewerage Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Meat Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	319
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Food and Drugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Water Supplies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	690
Shops (including Ice Cream Vendors)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Building bye-laws (New Buildings)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	382
Town and Country Planning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Refuse Disposal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
Petroleum Spirit Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Rodent Control	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
General Enquiries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79

NUISANCES ABATED

W.C's provided in lieu of privy middens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Privies abolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Privies repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
W.C's provided in lieu of pails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Pails abolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
W.C's provided to new property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
Additional W.C's provided to existing property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9

W.C's repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Obstructions removed from sewers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Obstructions removed from drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Defective sewers repaired or relaid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Defective drains repaired or relaid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Septic tanks provided for treatment of sewage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Nuisances caused by overflowing septic tanks or cesspools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Sewage plants cleansed or overhauled	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Defective manhole covers repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Nuisances caused by flooding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Nuisances caused by accumulation of rubbish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nuisances caused by dirty or verminous houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nuisances caused by rat infestation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Water pumping apparatus repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Water pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Water mains repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
New dustbins provided in lieu of defective or inadequate accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
House window cords repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
House window frames repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Houses provided with additional light	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
House and bedroom ceilings replastered or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
House and bedroom floors repaired or relaid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
House roofs repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Defective staircases repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
External house walls repointed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Internal house walls replastered or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
House doors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Old property provided with baths, hot water systems, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Defective sinks repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Defective sink drains repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Obstructions removed from gullies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Defective fire-ranges repaired or renewed...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Chimney breasts, stacks, flues, etc., repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Fallpipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Eaves spouting repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

I am,

Your obedient servant,

F. OWEN, Cert. S.I.B., M.S.I.A.

